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In the Specification

Please amend the specification section entitled "Tables and Figures" as follows:

TABLES AND FIGURES

Table 1 presents rubrospinal neuronal cell counts obtained from individual control and experimental animals with retrograde Fluorogold labeling from the lumbar cord of an adult rat.

Figure 1A presents [[(A)]] Photomicrograph of a transverse section of spinal cord of an adult rat at the level of T10 left side hemisection lesion, stained with cresyl violet. All lesions were assessed and always resulted in severing the funiculi through which the rubrospinal tract traverses. The contralateral dorsal (dh) and ventral (vh) horns were always left undamaged; the central canal (cc) is labeled for orientation. [[(B)]] Figure 1B Assessment of visible Fluorogold diffusion in the control treated and immunologically disrupted hemisected spinal cord. Diffusion of the retrograde tracer was measured at the light microscope level at the time points indicated after injection into the lumbar spinal cord (see methods for details). Immunological demyelination did not significantly affect the diffusion of the tracer.

Figures 2A-2D ~~shows~~ show electron photomicrographs of transverse sections through the dorsolateral funiculus after continuous intraspinal infusion of immunological reagents for 7 days. (Figure 2A) Within one spinal segment (<2mm) of the infusion site, large regions of naked, demyelinated axons were visible. Some axons were observed to be associated with monocyte cells (M, e.g. infiltrating macrophage) and or endogenous microglia, some of which also contained myelin ovoids (arrow) or myelin debris. (Figure 2B) On other grids, monocytes and invading polymorphonucleocytes (PMN) could also be seen in close association with demyelinated axons. Macrophages and/or microglia were identified on the basis of their high density endoplasmic reticulum (arrow-heads), and "finger-like" processes. Some monocytes